

AMERICA'S BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL BECOMING GILDED PALACE OF VICE

Christian Science Monitor: As the result of a speech recently made by Major William V. Judson before the convention of the American Civic Association at Washington, in which he urged that it be made a model city for the entire country to study and copy, John D. Works, senator from California, quotes Mr. Judson and comments on his recommendations from the moral standpoint.

By the Hon. John D. Works, U. S. Senator from California:

A few days ago Major William V. Judson, one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, in speaking at a meeting of the National Civic Association in Washington, said:

"I claim that the working out of municipal problems here, so that other cities might come to Washington for tried and satisfactory practices, would amply repay the country at large, nearly one-half of whose inhabitants are urban brothers, in the disposition of all of its local expenditures."

"We have bills before Congress for the control of our public utilities; for the orderly and systematic prosecution of the required great public improvements in accordance with definite plans, and a well considered program; and for the establishment, practically based on consents, of special building restrictions."

"The passage of these bills is essential if the capital city is to attain in its development that measure of perfection which is bounded only by existing conditions and the limitations of human forethought."

"I would liken my ideal of Washington as a model city to a great demonstrating farm, where, under the most favorable conditions and under the guidance of experts, results are secured so nearly approaching perfection as to encourage others, set a standard for them and demonstrate the best methods."

The commissioner was endeavoring

to show that the city of Washington, being the national capital, should be made a model city, an example to be followed by other cities in the country. He made no mention of the morals of the city. He recommended no remedy for the vice that is well known to exist within the city limits.

On the same day a delegation of good citizens appealed to the President to appoint a vice commission to deal with one question so necessary to be solved if Mr. Judson's hopes of a model city are to be realized. The petition of this delegation is reported to have set forth the fact that "the red-light district of Washington is moving on the Capitol, an insult to Congress and a dishonor to the nation." This delegation seems, so far as it is quoted in the paper, to have overlooked the number of liquor saloons in the city, many of them veritable breeders of crime. But at still another meeting, on the same day in the same city, the Anti-Saloon League was in session and one of its speakers sharply criticized army officers for setting a bad example for private soldiers in permitting liquors to be sold and drunk at their clubs. The newspaper account of his remarks says further:

Mr. Munroe also charged the government and the officers with having a feeble policy toward the dives, about which they complain so much, and, he said, do so little.

He claimed that there were but a few hundred of these keepers of lawless speakeasies or low-grade saloons, and demanded why they were not put out of business by a government that could grapple a Standard Oil Company or a steel trust.

None of these advocates of better conditions in the capital of the nation half disclosed the conditions prevailing in the city and which make it in respect to its moral conditions, a dis-

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LA FOLLETTE LAYS SCOURGE OVER ROOSEVELT'S SHOULDERS

DANVILLE, Ill., January 6.—Theodore Roosevelt was bluffed by Wall street in the panic of 1907 and should have called the bluff according to Senator La Follette in a red-hot speech delivered here today in the home of Joseph G. Cannon, standpat and so-called reactionary. Senator La Follette, in shouting tones, told his auditors that he would have called the bluff. Politicians who heard the Wisconsin senator are asking what Roosevelt will think about it and are wondering if it will not raise the fighting blood of Roosevelt. They look upon it as a challenge to the strenuous one, whom the La Follette champions fear may yet get in the race for the presidential nomination.

Would Have Named Bank Receivers.

Leading up to the panic of 1907, the senator said it was a manufactured one and a bluff, with no excuse for it.

"Do you know what I would have done?" making his own question for an answer. "Well, I would have called that bluff and told every one of them I'd appoint a receiver for their banks if they did not stop. Deposits in all the banks in 1907 were upward of \$13,000,000,000, an excess over 1906 of \$650,000. Everything indicated financial soundness and business prosperity."

"Wall street is full of men who are doing the same things that Morse did," shouted the senator in discussing trusts. "The little fellow Morse, the banker, is in the penitentiary. That is what usually happens—they get the little fellow."

Does Not Discuss Cannon.

The senator fooled the prophets who expected him to open up on Cannon and Canningism. In an hour's talk the Wisconsin man never breathed a word that might be construed as directed personally against Cannon. He did not mention the name Cannon, but prefaced his speech with an appeal to the people of Danville to help redeem Illinois. Political machines he said were running the government and that the voters should not longer submit to being misrepresented. In telling of the progressive reforms in Wisconsin, Senator La Follette declared he was advertised as a dangerous man and a fanatic.

"Why," said he, "I am the safest man in the country." This brought a laugh from the audience.

Suggests Aids to Alaska.

In discussing conservation in Alaska Senator La Follette declared that to permit the Morgan-Guggenheim combination to remain in control of the railroads of Alaska would mean all the men lured there with shovel and pack would in the end be completely at the mercy of Morgan and Guggenheims.

Of the remedy he said:

"The sensible and practical thing to do is to create a board of public works for Alaska, similar to the Isthmian canal commission. This board of public works should undertake not merely to build a railroad for Controller Bay to the coal fields, but it should acquire all the railroads in Alaska and settle at once the policy of government ownership. It should similarly provide for the development of other public utilities, such as the telegraph and telephone. It should operate and develop the wharves and docks and steamship lines, if necessary to deliver the products of Alaska to the Pacific coast," he said.

Jones and Magill Talk.

State Senator Walter Clyde Jones, the Jones-Merriam progressive candidate for the governorship nomination, denounced Cannon as a "standpat" and reactionary and told of how Cannon went to Springfield and kept out of the primary law a direct vote on presidential nominations. State Senator Hugh S. Magill of Princeton, the senatorial aspirant, spoke also.

From here Senator La Follette went to Indiana for two speeches. This afternoon he talked at Terre Haute and tonight he will make an address at Richmond.

Addresses 10,350 in Three Days.

On the three days of the Illinois tour Senator La Follette talked to a total of 10,350 people. It is estimated he addressed 4,959 yesterday at eight meetings. The first day he spoke to 4,490, say the estimators of the crowds. The attendance at the meetings yesterday and today was divided thus:

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THE DIVORCE QUESTION

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED FROM
READING DOCTOR SCUDDER'S
SERMON ON DIVORCE.

Editor Star: The central thought seems to be the marriage of one man and one woman constitutes the ideal family relation and is the basis of our social life of today.

Now what are the ministers doing about creating the ideal relation of man and wife?

In the matter of diseased, deformed, and more or less worthless men and women, how many are the ministers uniting in marriage without a question? How many do they marry where neither love nor honor are in evidence?

Is it fair for the church to strike at a condition after marriage and leave the root of the evil an open quagmire? If so why strike at only one of these conditions when there are many more just as much in evidence?

For instance, the ritualistic marriage requires the woman to "love, honor and obey" the man. How many women, and Christian women at that, live up to these three promises? Is not this form a relic of barbarism when the woman looked up to her husband as her lord and master, and was, if not in fact, a very slave to him?

Then the man says, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." How many women ever get the endowment, much less see it? This sounds like a modern, materialistic view of marriage, and is the marriage really complete until the promise is carried to its fulfillment?

Those unhappy, misfitted, married ones may be, when averaged up, trying to fulfill the law of life, and in divorce have a chance to find the right mates, and not remain united in unholy wedlock because the minister said over them, "Whom God has united let no man put asunder."

Is the benediction over them any proof that God united them? Even ministers are fallible and they would be claiming Divine information to say that ecclesiastical marriages are thus God-unioned.

Is it not time that ministers investigated these questions before performing the ceremony, and is not a minister morally wrong who performs a marriage ceremony without informing himself, at least by meditation and prayer for a reasonable time, say a month, as to whether a marriage is likely to be God-made?

Again are there not far greater evil tendencies in our modern civilization from so many in the community who remain unmarried? Would not the

church be doing a better service and in a much larger field of usefulness, if it paid more attention to this class who have or at least live no family ideals? Why not have them pay a special tax for the benefit of the family ideal? Suppose the tax goes, in case of a man, to the support of an orphan girl or boy, and in case of a woman to the support of an orphan boy or girl. Then the married-unfruitful ones, who remain married without the full family ideal, let them assume the next best thing and care for at least two orphans.

Here is a field of usefulness which the church could well take up and not be tearing down its own carefully built up house of legalized and sanctified endorsed conditions.

Christ told the woman to "Go and sin no more." Why did he not tell her, "Go and get married?" Would not this be our modern version of morality and would any minister refuse the fee?

What was Paul's conception of marriage? From one of his sayings regarding himself and the other fellow, one might conclude that Paul did not think the church had much to say on high moral grounds as to reasons for marriage. It would not appear that the church, as at present constituted, believes some of his doctrines in this matter.

Among the Jews the tribe was the basis of society. As mankind advanced and lived in cities, the family, especially among the Christian peoples, became the basis of society. Is it not thinkable that perhaps neither the tribe nor family will be the future basis of society? May not the village or community be the coming basis in these latter days, and instead of our civilization falling, might it not be taking a step in advance of previous ideals?

To be consistent in family ideals, then, should not the church, under Doctor Scudder's tuition and instruction, investigate its Aagean stables and drop from membership all married persons as follows:

1. Those who do not love each other.
2. The wife who does not honor her husband, neither obeys him.
3. The husband who has not endowed his wife with all his worldly goods.
4. Those who are not bringing up their children according to their promises at the baptismal fountain.
5. All married by the minister who are not living together as husband and wife as promised at the altar.

HEARER.

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EDISON OFFERS TO ELECTRIFY THE RAILROADS OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, January 6.—Thomas Edison, who arrived in Chicago late yesterday to attend a banquet in his honor, danced a merry little jig today as he greeted a group of reporters in the Blackstone Hotel. He otherwise emphasized his good humor by pantomimed great mock astonishment at their appearance. And finally he talked. At his words the Chicago citizen may perhaps also cast aside a bit of dignity and attempt a jovial buck and wing.

For Edison, master of electricity, has offered to bend his energy to wiping out the much derided Illinois Central smoke nuisance. He made his offer to officials of the railroad and submitted a plan whereby the system might be electrified. According to Mr. Edison, the officials were eager to listen and upon his return to his New Jersey workshop he will plan the building of cars warranted to do much toward solving the smoke problem. The first of these can be ready in three months, out the much derided Illinois Central.

Thinks All Road Will Be Changed.

"Once the road makes the experiment I am positive that the entire system will be operated on the electrification plan," declared Mr. Edison. "I found the officials of the road ready and anxious to adopt my idea of electrification."

The conference with the railroad officials took place in Mr. Edison's room in the hotel. The Illinois Central was represented by W. L. Park, vice president and general manager; M. K. Barnum, superintendent of motive power, and Clarence Parker, purchasing agent.

Mr. Edison and the officials were in conference for over an hour. Some agents representing the Edison interests in Chicago bound the meeting in

much mystery, declaring it to be, in fact, merely a discussion of storage battery lights.

Mr. Edison, however, would have none of this secrecy. Straight from the conference he came into a room filled with reporters. Holding his hands in the air in mock astonishment, he grimaced good naturedly. Then he did the little jig.

"Wait until I get my hand up to my ear," he smiled as a reporter for the Daily News attempted to question him. Mr. Edison is quite deaf, but seemed to take the bother lightly today.

"Yes, we discussed electrification," he said, after he had knocked the ashes from his cigar and placed his hand to make a trumpet for his ear. "And, what is more, I am sure we have struck upon a plan that will eventually wipe out the horrible smoke of this city—as far as the railroads are concerned, anyway."

Objects to Smoke Here.

One of the first remarks Mr. Edison had made about Chicago after an absence of eighteen years was upon the smoke.

"It may be a fine city to make money in," he commented, "but the smoke makes it anything but beautiful and chases all thought of the city as a residential place."

After these remarks Mr. Edison settled to a serious discussion of the problem of electrification. Now and then, though, he would interrupt with some good natured remark.

"For the initial experiment it was decided to build three storage battery cars," explained Mr. Edison. "It will not be necessary to remodel the rails or undertake any prohibitive plan of the sort. At my place in Menlo Park we have experimented with these cars

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BISHOP STREET JURY TAKES LOOK

The jury appointed to appraise the property proposed to be condemned for the extension of Bishop street from Hotel to Beretania came together yesterday afternoon at three o'clock in front of the Young Hotel, and, under the leadership of High Sheriff Henry, went over the ground and examined all the premises affected. They were accompanied by a number of the property owners and by various attorneys.

No action, of course, was taken at the time, but it was decided that a public hearing shall be held in the senate chamber of the capitol building at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon, at which time property owners or their representatives may appear and present their arguments.

The names of the appraising jury-men are Edward O. Duisenberg, James J. Crockett, Kenneth B. Barnes, George Hafner, St. C. Sayers, Edward Dekum, Charles S. Weight, William H. Smith, G. Fred Bush, Lewis H. Underwood, Harold G. Dillingham, H. P. R. Glade, Fred W. Gehring, James W. Robertson, Alfred R. Hatfield, William T. Schmidt, Sherwood M. Lowrey, Roscoe W. Perkins, Maurice Brasch, James D. Dole, Jack Horace Myatt, John J. Belsor, Charles E. King and Joseph Schwartz.

ASSAILANT OF STROUD INDICTED

The federal grand jury yesterday returned four indictments. One was placed on the secret file, as the man indicted was not in custody. The others indicted are:

Lee Wah Chong, charged with smuggling opium into the country; Yim Yin, accused of having assaulted Customs Inspector W. H. Stroud while Stroud was in the performance of his duty, and Hung Tai Chung, charged with perjury before the grand jury.

Four additional names were drawn from the jury box to serve as grand jurors. They are George Lucas, M. A. Gonsalves, Chang Hoon and J. L. Pvor-mann.

WHAT MAKES EUROPE LAUGH

BERLIN, Germany, January 6.—From Fliegende Blaetter:

"Lady Parvenu (whose husband's official promotion has just given her the right to be addressed as 'your excellency') to servant—'John, serve coffee to his excellency in the library and then serve tea to my excellency in the music room.'"

"Landlord (to tenant who has just signed a lease drawn in accordance with the typically severe German regulations)—'Now I'll write out a list of the things you as a tenant are forbidden to do.'"

"Tenant—'Oh, don't! Just write out the things I am allowed to do, then we will get through quicker.'"

Long and Heaven.

PARIS, France, January 6.—From Sourire:

"Mamma, do missionaries go to heaven?"

"Yes, child."

"And lions?"

"No, child."

"But lions that have eaten missionaries?"

Climb Hedges: Sit on Fence.

LONDON, January 6.—"Minister Climbs Hedges," says a headline referring to Sir Walter Runciman's exploits during his inspection of the Morphet small holdings. The Globe remarks that some of the colleagues of the president of the board of agriculture prefer to "sit on the fence."

Leave Nothing for Russians.

VIENNA, Austria, January 6.—Die Bombe's correspondent in Persia wires that the Russian invaders are inexorably furious against the Persian officials, accusing the latter of having stolen absolutely everything.

ADVICE FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Don't trifle with a cold is good advice for prudent men and women. It may be vital in case of a child. There is nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds in children. It is safe and sure. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

BELMONT CITES SUPREME COURT TO PUT TEDDY IN ANANIAS CLUB

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Perry Belmont, once member of Congress from New York and the originator and chief proponent of the law for the publication of campaign contributions, has produced a decision of the United States Supreme Court which makes all the noisy discussion between Colonel Roosevelt and George R. Sheldon about the Harriman campaign contribution seem flat, stale and unprofitable.

Politicians wondered when Sheldon first gave out the correspondence between himself and Theodore Roosevelt in the matter of the famous \$250,000 campaign fund raised by E. H. Harriman in the 1904 campaign. "What earthly good can it do?" was the universal question. The original charge made by Judge Parker was the most serious brought against a presidential candidate since the time of Blaine.

No Roosevelt Apology.

Roosevelt answered merely by the lie direct, without giving the slightest evidence in support of his denial. Judge Parker had made his charge too late in the campaign to affect its result and the matter would have been put in the political lumber room had not the revelations of the Hughes insurance inquiry and the famous letter of Harriman to Sidney Webster shown that Judge Parker had told the literal truth.

Some people thought at that time that Roosevelt might explain away his earlier rage by protesting his ignorance of the contribution and accompanying his statement with an apology to Judge Parker, whom he had labeled a liar, when in fact the judge spoke the truth.

But that was not the Roosevelt way. He let the matter sink into quiescence. There it would have remained had not Sheldon met the colonel on a train, as Sheldon says, or in a club, as Roosevelt says, and reopened the question. Now that Roosevelt and Sheldon are sharply contradicting each other on the question as to which one wanted the letters published, politicians are puzzled as to why either wanted them published, and the ranks of the Ananias Club are daily recruited, as the result of proclamations from Oyster Bay.

"Understanding is Sufficient."

"The question of fact raised during the 1904 campaign never has been settled," says Belmont. "The Democratic leaders charged that the Republican national committee had received contributions from corporations. This was not denied. Roosevelt and his allies only pleaded that no promises or agreements had been made on account of the contributions. Of course not. The understanding was quite sufficient without formal promises. The story of Tennessee Coal and Iron shows that."

"Still, leaving the question of fact undenied, Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Sheldon now declare that the money raised by E. H. Harriman in 1904 was given not to the national committee, but to the state committee; that it was used to aid the election of Governor Higgins, not that of President Roosevelt. From a political point of view that is merely begging the question. In a general election the state and national tickets help each other. But in setting aside this plea of Roosevelt and Sheldon as merely trivial I have something more than ordinary political opinion upon which to go."

Quotes Supreme Court.

"In the Seibold case the Supreme Court had to pass upon this question of the identity of national and state elections when held on the same day. This language of the court leaves no doubt as to its intent:

"It is a misleading refinement to say that there are two elections, a national and a state, held at the same time. It is one election for the conduct of which the two sovereignties have a common concern, though interested in several results. Once conceded that an indictment for bribery, in order to be good under the federal statute, must charge an attempt to affect the congressional election, and the speedy result will be not less bribery in respect to that election, but more likely a large increase, contrived and conducted in such a way as to prevent proof of its real purpose by pretense of different purposes."

"No Defense to Lawbreaking."

In other words, the Harriman contribution, whether made for the purpose of electing Mr. Higgins governor or Mr. Roosevelt President, was a contribution to the same election. Under the decision referred to it would be no defense in the case of an alleged violation of the law in respect to the use of money in an election for President

to claim that the money had been received for the purpose of electing the governor of a state.

Law Enacted as Result.

"In consequence of the issue then raised, a law was enacted prohibiting corporation managers from employing the assets of stockholders and policyholders as contributions for political purposes, and, upon Democratic initiative, after seven years of continuous effort, encountering the direct and indirect opposition of the Republican organization, though the present executive and other leading members of the Republican party gave support to the movement, a federal law was enacted requiring publication of the funds and expenditures of the national and congressional campaign committees. To this reform legislation Roosevelt gave no aid."

LOTI CALLS GOD INFINITE PITY

PARIS, January 6.—Pierre Loti, the famous French naval officer and novelist, announces in L'Illustration, that he has taken his last voyage, making this confession after having passed more than forty years at ports in all parts of the world. The author of "Pêcheur d'Islande," the novel which still is considered the most popular French masterpiece, writes from his country house, where he expects to dream away his remaining years, that the only thing of value he has brought back from his numberless pilgrimages is a philosophical conception of God as a being of infinite pity.

"How many distracted places of adoration I have found along the way," writes Loti, "each answering a particular form of human anguish—how many pagodas, mosques and cathedrals where the same prayer arises from the most diverse souls! Such an ensemble of supplication and burning tears implies almost a universal confidence that God could forgive. God of pity. Certainly I do not pretend that this is something new. I only desire to add my testimony to that of millions of others because, perhaps, it is awaited by some of my fellow beings."

"In proportion as the centuries have piled up humanity the fierce gods at first imagined by men gradually have given place to sweeter, less coarse and undoubtedly less inaccurate conceptions. In proportion as we pity one another, the fraternal pity preached by Buddha and Jesus Christ has made way amid the more ferocious tendencies of our souls and the notion has become stronger within us that somewhere there must be supreme pity to hear our cries. Thus the sanctuaries have become more and more places of supplication and tears."

"I incline more and more to belief in and stretch out my arm to this Sovereign Pity, because I have suffered too much under all skies amid enchantments or horrors and have seen too much suffering, weeping and praying."

"Despite fluctuations and vicissitudes, despite revolts caused by narrow dogmas and exclusive formulas, one feels that this Supreme Pity is affirmed more now than ever."

"It is true that in our days there is a layer of half intelligent, quarter instructed persons whom the present social scheme makes rise to the surface and who, in the name of science, wander uncomprehendingly toward the most imbecile materialism. But in the continuous evolution the reign of such poor beings will be merely a negligible episode of slipping back."

"The Supreme Pity toward which we extend desperate hands must exist, whatever it is called; it is somewhere must be capable of understanding at the moment death separates us, our clasp and our infinite distress. Otherwise the creation, which no longer is reasonably attributed to an act of unconsciousness, would be cruelty inconceivable, because too odious and cowardly. From countless voyages, futile and serious, this weak argument, so far from new, is the only thing of worth I have brought back."

No "waits" at the Silent Barber Shop. Six chairs and six first-class barbers.